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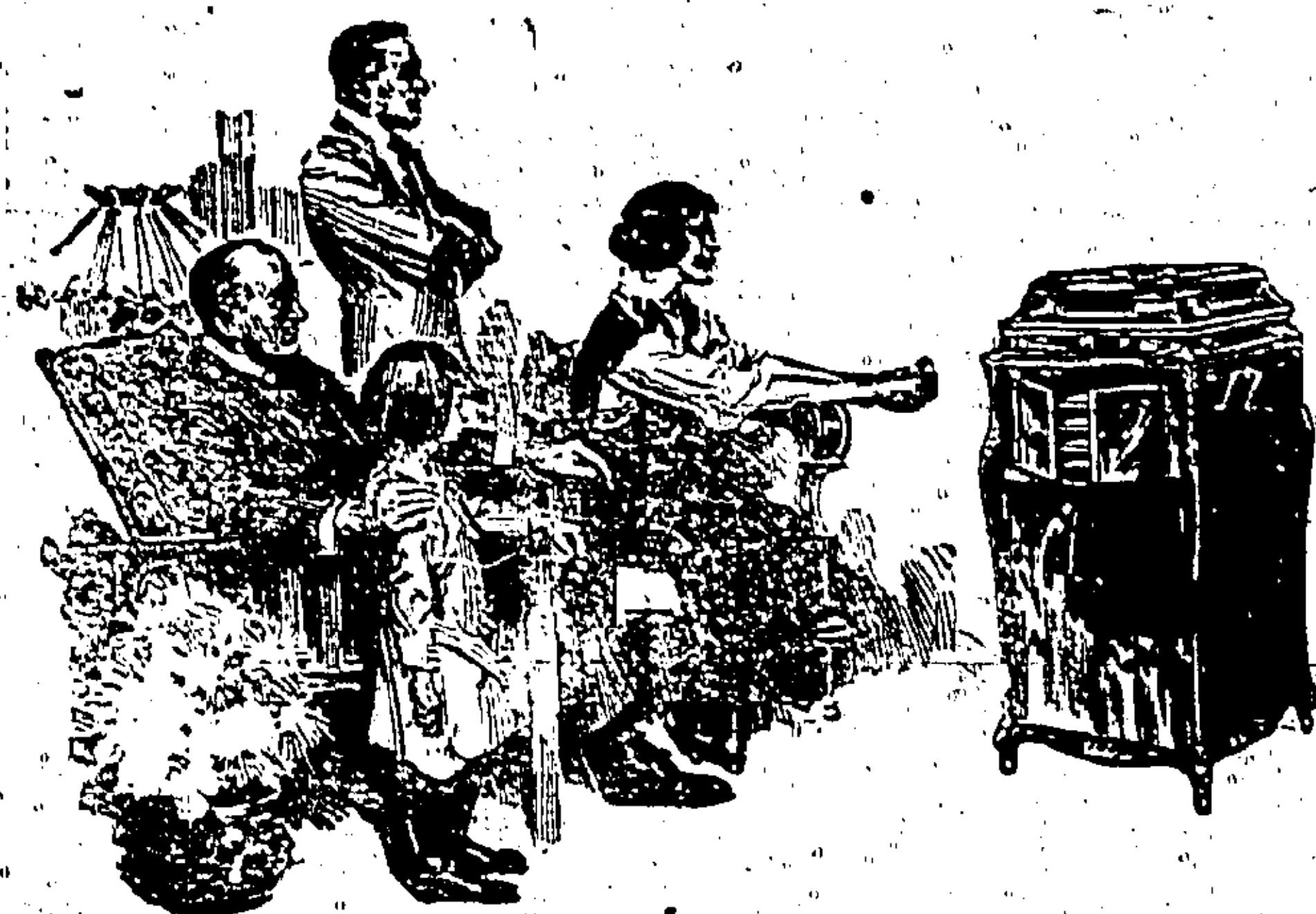
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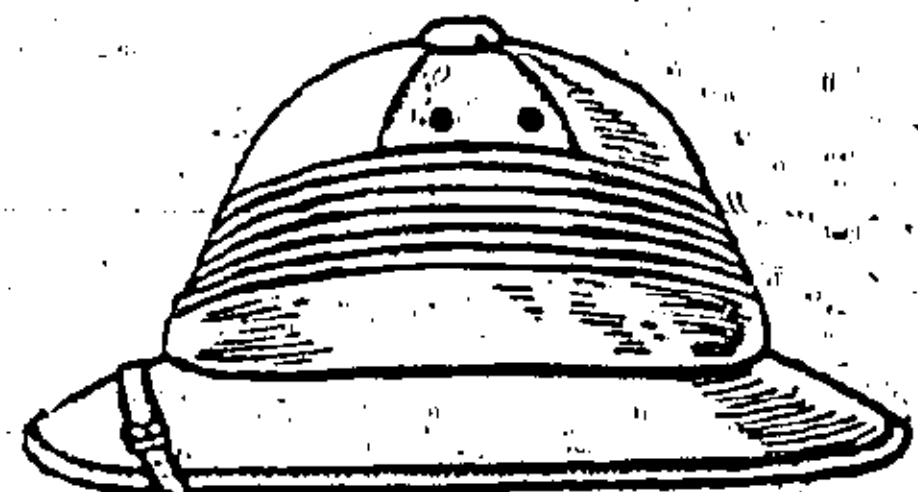


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AEROPLANE OR AIRSHIP
THEIR PLACES IN COMMERCE.

[BY MAJOR C. C. TURNER.]

While the first successful two-engine, heavy bombing aeroplane was actually being built, a well-known aeronautical engineer expressed his conviction that, apart from unforeseeable discoveries, the limit of size for an aeroplane was a machine having a margin of carrying capacity of about one ton, and that aeroplanes of an all-on-weight of two or three tons would be the exception. Without going into the technical arguments put forward in support of this opinion, which, at the time, and from the point of view taken, no doubt had some justification, it may simply be recorded that machines of twice the size indicated are now in common use.

At this moment there is supposed to be a struggle going on between the airship and the aeroplane, and aeronautical experts are said to be ranging in opposite camps. That, however, depends upon what is meant by an "expert." There are indeed advocates of both divisions; but most of these advocates are either official or private persons with interests at stake. An expert capable of forming independent opinions would scarcely take sides in what is at present a rather empty controversy. He would first make sure of his facts, and then he would point out that there are clear fields of activity. He would compare the great airship of the near future—we are told it is to have a capacity of 10,000,000 cubic feet of gas—with the big aeroplane of to-day. He would find out what is being done in the way of big aeroplane design, and what we may expect will take the air within a reasonable period. He would be very cautious about that 10,000,000 cubic feet, which is altogether a speculative figure, and would prefer to deal with the types of about a quarter that size, which are the immediately forthcoming items in the British airship programme, and are rather smaller than the newest Zeppelin. And he would soon perceive that the big aeroplanes of to-day are to be greatly surpassed in size by machines that will be ready by the end of this year or the beginning of next. These machines are altogether outside the limits set by the authority referred to above. The statement made the other day that "the latest Handley-Page machine, with its span of 177 ft., represents the maximum size limit of the commercial aeroplane" is nonsensical.

BIGGER MACHINES COMING.

There are machines of 5,000 h.p. actually on the stocks, not designed by crane, but the projects of fanciful engineers, which are making ready to comply with the demand for Trans-Atlantic travel facilities, and intend these craft to carry comfortably from sixty to 100 passengers with that safety and regularity that alone would justify the outlay of capital involved. And all this work is going on in spite of some uncertainty as to the conditions on which commercial aviation will be conducted. Apart from the hectic projects of some concerned aviationists, calmly confident of the future, although its development at first may be retarded, the spoken struggle between the airship and the aeroplane for survival and labour unrest are making capital extremely shy, naturally and rightly so; and a circumstance not at all to be regretted provided the time of waiting be wisely employed. But there is a debit side to the account, and that is the danger of handicapping the industry in this country, and of freezing out some of the most promising enterprises of private investors and small firms. Already one hears of the departure from this country of talent seeking outlets abroad. In the Royal Air Force itself there is a danger of the dispersal of talent, both in the aeroplane and the airship divisions, which will set the clock back seriously. Germany, we may be sure, will make one of her first cares the consideration of the technical progress achieved during the war, and will retain a hold on her best engineers and inventors.

SOME NEW IDEAS.

There is in London an Australian aeroplane design that arrived too late for the war, but, in the opinion of many aeronautical engineers, deserves a trial. It is different in essential features from existing types, and it has done a rather remarkable thing in model form, of a total weight of about 30,000 lb., making over twenty flights unaided, driven by a 6 h.p. engine, and landing each time without injury. The design is for a large passenger-carrier, the passengers being housed clear of the engines; and it comprises an ingenious self-balancing principle, which, successful in the model, machine, will also be successful in the full-size machine. All the quantities and stresses have been calculated, and although there is always a margin of uncertainty in these new departures, it makes a fair claim on inquiry. At the least there are features in the design which, on their own account, are worth a trial. But at a time when all save the largest establishments are marking time, there is but little hope for a newcomer, and one takes leave to doubt whether the methods employed by the authorities are calculated to encourage such new ideas, now that the war is over.

It is curious to watch the airship-aeroplane controversy, and to note each side in turn trotting out some specious objection which could only impress the non-technical. Thus, against the big aeroplane it has been urged that its size and weight are so great that forced landings mean serious trouble because of the rarity of big flat fields, and because breakdowns involve costly and laborious removal processes; whereas the ordinary aeroplane is not gravely prejudiced by such incidents. This argument overlooks the fact that with the big aeroplane of to-day, forced landings are rapidly being rendered all but impossible. In regard to the numbers of the ground personnel necessary, the aeroplane of course has the best of the airship every time.

ADVANTAGES OF THE AIR-BOAT.

The airship exclusively overlooks the big air-boat which, on account of the comparative simplicity of its alighting gear, will be capable of superior performance.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A MARTYR TO SCIENCE
DISCOVERER OF THE INFLUENZA GERMS.

We recently published an announcement of the death of Major H. Graeme Gibson, R.A.M.C., at the No. 2 Stationary Hospital, Abbéville (says the *Times*). We are now able to state that this officer died a martyr to science and almost at the hour when, in company with two other workers, Major Bowman, Canadian Army Medical Corps, and Captain Connor, Australian Army Medical Corps, he had completed the discovery of what is very probably indeed the causative germ of this influenza epidemic.

MAJOR GIBSON'S EAGERNESS.

A preliminary note regarding this germ was published by these doctors on December 14th, 1918, in the *British Medical Journal*, and thus Major Graeme Gibson's work takes precedence over later publications. At the time, however, the proof of the discovery was not complete. It has now been completed, as we understand; and Major Gibson's death furnishes a part of the evidence. His eagerness and enthusiasm led him to work so hard that he finally fell a victim to the very influenza strains of the germ with which he was experimenting. He himself caught the influenza, and pneumonia followed. The germ belongs to the order of filter-passers and is grown by the Noguchi method. It is reported that monkeys have been infected with it quite easily, and have developed attacks producing small hemorrhages in the lungs a soil quite suitable for the reception of the pneumococcus. The chain of evidence thus seems to be very strong. Further, we understand that the germ closely resembles that described by Captain Wilson in the *British Medical Journal* a few weeks ago. Thus Captain Wilson's work seems to confirm the work of Major Graeme Gibson and his colleagues.

ARMY RESEARCH WORK.

It is interesting to note that this work, which has had such fatal consequences for three Army doctors, a member of the British forces, a member of the Canadian, and a member of the Australian. The directors of the Medical Service in France deserve the greatest credit, we learn, for the splendid support they have given to these workers, while the Medical Research Committee, working with the Army authorities, has rendered invaluable help. Nor is this the only direction in which science has placed the public in its debt with regard to influenza. Recently it was observed that persons working at gas works seemed to possess a degree of immunity from the disease. While it raged around them they themselves escaped in large measure. At the same time it was noted that in a certain room of a munitions factory influenza did not develop, though persons working in the other rooms got it in numbers. An analysis of the air in these places was made, and it was found that this air contained a concentration of fumes of sulphurous acid.

STEAM CHAMBERS.

This and much previous work led to the setting up of steam chambers similar to those which, thanks to the work of the Medical Research Committee, had been employed to disinfect "carriers" of cerebro-spinal fever. The results, we learn, have been fully up to expectations so far, though it is early as yet to express any opinion. One hopes that the moral will not be missed by the President of the Local Government Board. There is no reason why disinfecting stations should not be set up at large, where the benefit of this new method might be obtained at small cost. It is probably the best method of prevention which has yet been discovered.

power for power, the smaller amount of head-resistance contributing to this. For this division there is no expense of aeroplane maintenance; and the sea being one huge aerodrome, without hedges, trees, and houses, the air-boat is under no necessity to maintain high altitudes in flight. Further, the speed of the traffic with which it will have to compete is very much less than the speed of railways.

For very long voyages a good case can be made out for the airship. But the cost of building, of shed room, and of maintenance makes it a bigger proposition for capital. That it has a great future is beyond question. The Germans ran passenger-airship services during their present period of the 17,521 persons only showed a good financial side by reason of the fact that they were State-aided, the vessels all being potential war airships. Far better could be done nowadays. So far as Great Britain is concerned, however, we have never yet succeeded in the big rigid division, in spite of the fact that we have had for the past five years the advantage of Germany's experience, and the technical data at Germany's disposal. Possibly we have tried to introduce too many improvements. At any rate, it was not until last spring that a British rigid airship was produced that was of any service at all. The vessel that was launched last November, the *R. 51*, has not put up more than a dozen hours of flight, and has proved incapable of getting above the lower stratum of the air. She cost some £300,000 to build, and is now, it is stated, to be scrapped. It is a matter upon which the public are entitled to be informed at a time when so much is being claimed for the productions of our airships department. The *R. 51*, of which the preliminary trials have just been postponed, is, it is announced, to cross the Atlantic. She is to test all existing records. Quite probably these rich anticipations will be realised; but past experiences with airships show that it is best not to discuss publicly questions of "performance" until the actual achievement. Officials should have learned from this that unfulfilled anticipations are followed by public reaction. *Daily Telegraph.*

FUTURE OF FIUME.
CITIZENS' DEMAND.

[BY A CORRESPONDENT TO THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."]

A delegation from the municipality of Fiume recently presented a memorandum to the Peace Conference in Paris, setting forth the desire of the majority of the citizens of Fiume to be united to Italy. The memorandum quotes several documents, which offer clear and authentic proof of the justice of the claim that is put forward. But this claim is strenuously denied by the Jugo-Slavs, who have been carrying on a campaign in the Italian press for the purpose of establishing their own right to Fiume. The matter calls for a thorough and impartial investigation, because it involves not merely the principle of nationality in the abstract sense, but also a question of direct refusal to hear the explicit voice of a definite body of citizens who claim that the lot of their city must be decided according to the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants.

On what grounds, then, does the claim of these citizens rest? In the first place, their claims are put forward in accordance with the principle of the national right of self-determination. The Italians or Fiume point to the fact that they form a compact and preponderating majority in the city. Even if we take the Hungarian census of 1910 as a guide, the justification of this claim is immediately apparent. But before considering the figures given in the census of 1910 it will be necessary to call attention to the circumstances in which that census was taken.

K. A. M. For several years previously the Magyar Government had been waging a ruthless war against the Italian element in Fiume, the object being to weaken that element as much as possible and stamp out its preponderating influence. In this campaign all sorts of measures were adopted, the most notorious being those employed by Count Wickenburg, then Governor of Fiume. This work reached its culmination in the famous bomb incident. That incident may be taken as a good example of the methods in vogue. In order to compromise the national party of Fiume and give the police a pretext for taking up the work of repression and expulsion of the Italian element, a bomb was exploded in Count Wickenburg's garden, and immediately the Italian party was accused of conspiracy. But on investigation it was found that the bomb had been placed in the garden by the paid agents of the police.

FALSE STATISTICS.

This was part of the policy that reigned at the time of the census of 1910. In order to make that census tell as far as possible against the Italian element, the figures were cooked and falsified in such a way as to be very disproportionately in favour of the non-Italian elements. Yet even the cooked figures give a compact majority to the Italians. Out of a population of 50,000, in round numbers, the Italians are shown to number 28,000, the Slavs (Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs) 15,000, the Magyars 6,000, and the others 2,000 citizens of various other nationalities.

The Jugo-Slav agitators claim that the Croatian history of Fiume embodies the rights of the Croats to possess the city. It was dominated in turn by the Archbishop of Padua, the Bishop of Pola, the Lords of Duino, the Lords of Walssee, and also by some Croat lords. The Emperors of Austria, who subsequently became masters of it, always considered it as a corpus separatum. And Charles VI., the last Habsburg ruler, explicitly recognised its autonomy.

In 1776 Maria Theresa incorporated it with Hungary, as a Croatian city, together with Croatia. Against this the people of Fiume protested, claiming that their city should become part of the Hungarian State as an independent entity and not as part of Croatia. Therefore, they demanded that it should have its own administrative political autonomy, and that Italian should be the public and official language. In 1779 Maria Theresa acceded to these demands, and recognised them as just. She withdrew the decree of 1776, and issued another, in which Fiume was definitely acknowledged as an autonomous Italian city. This decree of 1779 is the Magna Charta of Fiume's autonomy.

ARROGANT RECOGNITION.

In 1848 the Croats of the Ban Jelačić, who had helped Austria to suppress the liberal rising in Hungary, took Fiume from Hungary by force of arms, and held it until 1867. During those nineteen years the Fiumians continually protested against the Croatian rule. In order to keep down the constant spirit of revolt, the Ban of Croatia proclaimed martial law in the city, and in doing so had to use the Italian language in order to have the decree understood. In 1867, when the Dualistic compromise (Ausgleich) was established, Fiume was restored to Hungary and its complete autonomy recognised. A decision taken at Budapest by deputations from Hungary, Croatia, and Fiume laid it down that "the free city of Fiume" should remain a corpus separatum adnexum sacrae Regni Coronae (a separate entity annexed to the sacred Crown of the Kingdom of Hungary).

It is clear, then, that as far as the history of Fiume is concerned, the Croatian rule there is represented only by a few episodes which arose as a result of the confused and sanguinary period of the medieval feudal wars. Now historic possession cannot justify a claim of rulership where that possession has only been transferred or changed. It has been established only by the violence of conquest. It is somewhat incongruous to find the Jugo-Slavs so hotly championing the sacredness of historical rights

in the case of Fiume, when they deny the application of these rights in Dalmatia. They say that the Italian right to Dalmatia must be judged by the percentage of Italians there at present, and not by a reference to the historical past. But in the case of Fiume, where the present population is preponderantly Italian, they claim that the right of rulership must be decided, not by the present, but by the history of the past.

FANTASTIC ARGUMENTS.

The next grounds which the Jugo-Slavs put forward in attempting to establish their right to Fiume are of an artificial and forced character. They try to transform the character of the national census by adding to it a number that represents the Slavs in the small town of Sussak, which belongs administratively to Croatia, and is divided from Fiume by a valley and a river. It is clear that this is simply an arithmetical trick; for if one were allowed to argue in this way the most fantastic conclusions might be arrived at.

The third argument advanced by the Jugo-Slav pretenders is that the Croatian possession of Fiume is necessary in order that Croatia may have an outlet to the Adriatic. Now this argument is based on an entirely imaginary supposition; for Croatia does not need Fiume in order to have an outlet to the Adriatic. Outside of Fiume Croatia possesses in the Adriatic 150 kilometres of coastline, where the Italians have not claimed, nor will they claim, any right to possession. In this stretch of territory there are at least seven outlets to the sea. There is the Bay of Buccari, with the ports of Buccari and Portor. Further south there is the port of Cirquenza, which has a very important local coasting trade; and south of Cirquenza are the ports of Segna, San Giorgio, Jablanac, and Carlopago. The Bay of Buccari is of such great importance that Napoleon considered it capable of becoming one of the great military ports in the Adriatic. Indeed, he himself began the work of preparing it to serve that purpose. Segna must be looked upon as the genuine natural outlet for Croatia on the Adriatic. It has a vast basin, and could be easily connected to Ogulin with the Central Croatian railway, which runs down from Zagabria to the sea. This would be an immense saving of distance, because Ogulin is about forty kilometres nearer Segna than Fiume.

That Fiume is not specially a Croatian port is shown by the direction and development of its traffic. In 1912, for example, its import and export trade amounted to 3,822,183 tons. In that year the total Croatian trade represented only 4 per cent. In 1868, when Fiume was still united to Croatia, its traffic scarcely amounted to 180,000 tons. But when it was detached from Croatia and had regained its autonomy its commerce increased 2,000 per cent. within a space of forty years. Therefore, as an Adriatic port Fiume is only of small importance in regard to Croatian trade, the main bulk of its trade being dependent on countries which do not come within the confines laid down for the future Jugo-Slav State.

From all these considerations, its population, its history, and the character of its commerce, it is quite clear that there is only one principle on which the problem of Fiume can be solved. That principle is the right of self-determination which belongs to the Italian inhabitants of the city.

WORLD'S REGENERATION.

BISHOP'S FIVE POINTS.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the East London Church Fund, at the Mansion House, on March 11th, the Bishop of London said we had got to make up our minds that we really must do what we said during the war. We then said: "If only God will give us victory we will have a different world after the war," but he could not say that the four months since the armistice had been very encouraging in that respect. If we were going back to the old world it would be to a very much worse old earth than it was before, and to improve it we desired to have five things:

There must be an adequate and fair chance for everyone.

There must be a real spirit of brotherhood in the world of industry.

They must have a totally and entirely different change on the moral question.

They must see that people really believe in the power and grace of God.

They must be ten times more of the missionary than they had been in the past.

The Lord Mayor, who presided, said the East London Church Fund ought to be supported by all who believed in the Christian Church as an agency for the benefit of mankind. It was largely due to the Church that the poverty and misery of so many districts of the Eastern part of London became known to more fortunate people in other districts.

General H. Page Croft, M.P., pleaded for the same unity in the public spirit of the country as there was amongst the soldiers fighting abroad.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême-Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated April 23rd, states:

There is nothing to report with regard to our market, which remains unchanged. The total amount of rice exported from January 1st up to April 15th, 1919, is 27,550 tons against 41,724 tons in 1918.

We quote to-day: White Siam Rice No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong 83 per picul, f.o.b. Saigon, for April-May shipment.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE
(SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.)].ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF A
LEDGER.

Fung Pak Lam was indicted for falsifying a ledger belonging to the Sui Yick firm to the extent of \$2,000, which was alleged to have been paid to Messrs. J. M. da Rocha & Co.

Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. M. K. Lo) appeared for the prosecution, and the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring) for the defence.

The following jury were empanelled: Messrs. W. J. Wilkinson, T. L. Knight, G. Wilson, H. Hatim, R. V. Cameron, G. F. da Rocha, and S. Longfield.

Mr. Potter said defendant was charged with making, or concurring in making, a false entry in the ledger of the Sui Yick firm. The facts were very short and very simple. "Thirty-eight years ago the firm started business dealing in rice, the sole proprietor being Fung Yung Wick. The defendant was an adopted grandson of the proprietor, being brought up as a child of one of his deceased sons, as was the Chinese custom. The defendant was educated and eventually sent to Kowloon. After residing there for five years he was brought back to the Colony and joined the firm. In a year's time he was given control of the firm, the grandfather remaining sole proprietor. When the grandfather retired, the business was entrusted to defendant, the proprietor only signing documents, etc. The actual money received by the firm was left with defendant. The firm did a profitable business up to 1915, when it fell into difficulties. Whether those difficulties were the result of defendant's management or not he could not say. The fact was the firm became insolvent about July, 1915. Now the entry in the ledger was made four days before a petition of bankruptcy was filed against the firm. The entry complained of was that dealing with a sum of \$2,000, which was alleged to have been paid to Messrs. J. M. da Rocha & Co. as commission. It would be proved, however, that no money was paid, and, that, in fact, the entry was forged. According to law it was not necessary for defendant to have written the false entry in the ledger. His concurrence in the making of it was sufficient.

Mr. J. M. da Rocha, who was subpoenaed to give evidence, said that his firm dealt in rice with the Sui Yick firm, but he denied receiving any money in July or subsequently.

In reply to Mr. Alabaster, witness said there was another firm under the style "Rocha" which did business as auctioneers. He could not say whether the entry in the book meant "Roger," "Lo Cha," or anything else.

After further evidence on the various monetary transactions of the firm, the hearing was adjourned till this morning.

THE MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON
PARSEES.

The two Chinese charged with committing a murderous assault on two Parsees at 22, Peel Street, were brought up before Mr. B. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday.

Mr. Lindsell: I thought they were charged with murder.

Inspector Grant said the charge was one of attempting to commit murder.

Mr. Lindsell: The dying deposition of one man was taken. How is he progressing?

Inspector Grant believed he was getting better, but would not be able to leave Hospital for some time yet.

The hearing was postponed for the 12th.

CHAIR-COOLIES AND INDIAN
WATCHMAN.

An Indian watchman, employed by the Colonial Dispensary, and two Chinese chair-coolies, were charged before Mr. Lindsell, yesterday, with creating a disturbance. The coolies were further charged with placing their chairs on the side channel of the road and thus causing an obstruction.

Mr. Lindsell convicted all the defendants on the first charge, and bound them over in bonds of \$50 to keep the peace for six months.

With regard to the second charge, the Magistrate disbelieved the watchman's story and discharged the chair-coolies.

THE RECENT PEARL CASE

JUDGMENT FOR MR. F. P. MUSSO.

At the Supreme Court, yesterday, His Honour the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.), delivered judgment in the civil action relating to some pearls belonging to Mr. F. P. Musso.

In June, 1915, Mr. G. Martini, merchant, of King's Buildings, claimed from Mr. F. P. Musso, of Hotel Mansions, the sum of \$4,181.84, being the amount due from the defendant as balance of two promissory notes for \$3,000 and \$1,300 respectively, dated March 2nd, 1914, and May 11th, 1914, payable on demand; also for goods supplied and money paid to Mr. Musso.

In reply to this claim, Mr. Musso paid into Court, on July 8th, 1915, the full amount claimed by Mr. Martini (\$4,281.84). He then claimed from the plaintiff the return of 10 pearls, which were deposited with Mr. Martini for sale on commission. He had asked for the pearls on several occasions, but they had been refused, and Mr. Musso stated that he had suffered damages by reason of this refusal owing to the fall in the price of pearls. Mr. Musso counter-claimed the sum of \$7,814, being the amount of damages he suffered through Mr. Martini's detention of the pearls. In the alternative, Mr. Musso claimed from Mr. Martini the sum of \$7,814 as damages for breach of duty as agent for the sale of the pearls and the negligence of Mr. Martini and by reason of Mr. Martini's want of proper care, skill, or diligence in the performance of his agency.

Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Messrs. Goldring & Philips) appeared for Mr. Musso, and the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) for Mr. Martini.

The Chief Justice said: "It is beyond dispute that the plaintiff was the defendant's agent for the sale of the pearls in question, and I am satisfied, on the correspondence and on the evidence, that the plaintiff's agents exceeded their authority in taking the pearls to the United States of America."

I accept the defendant's evidence—which is, I think, borne out by the correspondence—that the pearls were sent by his authority for sale in Milan and that he did not know Mr. Potini in the transaction at all; and it is not suggested that he knew or could have known that the pearls were being taken to the United States of America.

Furthermore, it is clear that, having regard to the possibility of serious difficulty arising in the Customs, the defendant's consent should have been obtained before the pearls were taken to the United States of America.

Now on the 11th December, 1914, the defendant requested by letter that the pearls be returned to Hongkong. On the 14th December Mr. Bena replied that he should write for the pearls to be returned to Hongkong, insured against ordinary and war risk. Mr. Bena, by letter to the defendant of 1st December, had already intimated that in certain circumstances he would telegraph for their return. On the 17th December the defendant again requested the return of the pearls "as soon as possible," and on 29th December Bena requested Mr. Chittaneo, by letter, to forward them insured against war risk. This letter was acknowledged on 6th February, and I think that if the pearls had then been available at Milan they should have reached Hongkong in time to meet Sennet Frères' offer, which was open to the middle of March. In any event, the defendant had been asking for their return to Hongkong on earlier dates in December.

The taking of the pearls to the U.S.A., therefore, prevented the sale to the intending purchaser, and the defendant is, in my opinion, entitled to recover damages in respect thereof.

As to the damages, I allow the amount in respect of the four pearls as also in respect on the seven pearls. I disallow the item of interest and for damages to business.

I give judgment for \$4,593 and the costs on the counter-claim.

Mr. Alabaster asked for costs in connection with the first issue.

Mr. Potter suggested that the matter should be heard in Chambers, and this was agreed to by His Lordship.

TO CELEBRATE HIS DEATH
CEREMONY.FRACAS AT THE CENTRAL
MARKET.

Two Chinese—one of them a boy aged 15—were charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with assaulting a Chinese stall-owner in the Central market on two occasions.

According to the prosecution, the vegetable-sellers get most of their goods from the country in junks. The vegetables, on arrival, are loaded in trucks and taken to their destination. This procedure affords a splendid opportunity to the light-fingered folk, who, the complainant alleged, make a systematic and regular living out of it. "The defendants are alleged to have assaulted the complainant when he remonstrated with them for stealing."

The first defendant denied the charge, and accused the complainant of having struck him.

The second defendant also denied the assault.

The complainant said the second defendant was "a brave little lad," and made for him with a drawn dagger.

This was strenuously denied.

A witness stated that he saw the defendants, with a crowd, surround the complainant, who asked the first defendant what he wanted. "I want to celebrate the ceremony of your death," replied the first defendant. "Well, see whose death will be celebrated," retorted the complainant, striking the defendant with a pair of scales. The defendant then produced a dagger.

Later, the witness contradicted himself completely, by stating that the first defendant produced the dagger before the complainant used the pair of scales.

The Magistrate warned him to be careful.

Mr. Lindsell (to Inspector Watt): Is there anyone who can identify the defendants?

Inspector Watt answered that there was no one. He added that the C.I.D. at first wanted the whole gang charged, but later instructed him to prosecute the defendants.

On the first charge, the first defendant was fined \$5, or in default, ten days' imprisonment; and the second was ordered to receive twelve strokes with the birch.

Mr. Lindsell (glancing through the first defendant's character-sheet): You were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment last year. You seem to be a most despicable scoundrel and a pest, infesting the market with an unruly gang. Three months' hard labour on the second charge.

The first defendant whimpered that he was innocent, and asked to be dealt with more leniently.

Mr. Lindsell (with emphasis): Three months' hard labour.

To the second defendant the Magistrate said: I have already sentenced you to be whipped. I hope it will do you good. I do not propose to punish you on the second charge, but take care you do not come before me again.

DISILLUSIONED.

"I expected to find a decent job here, but it seems this place is worse than the country," said a Chinese beggar to Mr. B. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, when questioned as to why he returned to Hongkong after having been sent away to Canton on four previous occasions.

"The defendant looks strong enough to work," said Inspector Brazil.

Mr. Lindsell found the man unemployed for ten days at Victoria gaol.

BISHOP OF LONDON ON THE
MORAL QUESTION.

At the annual meeting of the East London Church Fund at the Mansion House, the Bishop of London said we had got to have a totally and entirely different change of opinion on moral questions. The way some girls and some officers and men had misbehaved during the war was a disgrace to the whole nation. That was due to a rotten public opinion which had been going on and growing for years. They had got to change that or they would have no new earth. A famous suggestion and an Army officer had just recently urged him to use his influence in the matter. What was going to change it was a great spiritual movement, and it was up to the Church to see that for the future generations they were not too late in dealing with the question. They must break through the fatal silence of parents that had sent thousands to their doom, and if they could only change public opinion what a different earth it would be in the future.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FORTHCOMING PEACE
CELEBRATIONS.[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—As the celebrations for the conclusion of Peace are drawing near, and as it was suggested that they should be on a very grand scale, we would suggest to the Celebration Committee that they should offer a prize for the best and most artistically illuminated building in the Colony. This would be a good inducement for the people to do their utmost to present a brilliant show. If three prizes could be allotted better still. Competition would, no doubt, be very keen. It all depends on the artistic taste as to whether there is to be a splendid show. We hope the Celebration Committee will accept our suggestions.—Yours, etc.,

ART AND TASTE.

Hongkong, May 6th.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

K.C.C. "A" v. WIGWAM.

This match was played on the K.C.C. ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for Kowloon by 81 to 18. Scores:—

Green and Manley beat Hobbs and Hicks, 9-2; beat McKerns and Wilson, 9-2; beat Gerkin and Crapnell, 11-0.

Abraham and Chunyut beat Hobbs and Hicks, 8-3; beat McKerns and Wilson, 10-1; beat Gerkin and Crapnell, 11-0.

Lindsell and Jeffries beat Hobbs and Hicks, 8-5; beat McKerns and Wilson, 9-2; beat Gerkin and Crapnell, 8-3.

K.C.C. "B" v. U.S.R.C. "B."

Played on the U.S.R.C. courts on Saturday, Kowloon made 55 to their opponents' 44. Scores:—

Brawn and Edwards lost to Macaulay and Cockran, 3-8; beat Maybaw and Claxton, 6-5; beat McConnell and Morrison, 10-1.

Woodman and Wilson lost to Macaulay and Cockran, 4-7; beat Maybaw and Claxton, 7-4; beat McConnell and Morrison, 8-2.

Ybelder and Taylor lost to Macaulay and Cockran, 4-7; lost to Maybaw and Claxton, 4-7; beat McConnell and Morrison, 8-3.

HONGKONG JUNIOR TENNIS
LEAGUE.

A meeting of the Hongkong Junior Tennis League was held, yesterday evening, in the Hongkong C.C. Pavilion. Mr. J. H. Mead presided, and Mr. F. M. Möller acted as Hon. Secretary.

The statement of accounts showed a credit balance of \$66.81, including a donation of \$50 by Mr. Ho Kwong for the purpose of presenting medals to the winners of this year's competition.

The organisation of this season's tournament was discussed, but it was decided that it would be futile to arrange a tournament as only four teams—Kowloon, C.R.C., Civil Service and the Chinese Y.M.C.A.—had expressed a willingness to join. It was considered desirable that the tournament should include six or more teams. The Secretary was asked to communicate personally with the different clubs in the Colony and invite them to join so as to stimulate interest in tennis.

The election of officers was adjourned till May 17th, when it will be definitely known whether or no a tournament can be organised.

The position of the teams in the League at present is as follows:—

MATCHES

TEAM. PLAYED. WON. LOST.

Kowloon C.C. 8 7 1

Chinese Y.M.C.A. 8 7 1

Dockyard B.C. 7 5 2

88th Co. R.G.A. 8 1 7

St. Stephen's College 8 2 6

The final between Kowloon C.C. and the Chinese Y.M.C.A. will be played at Kowloon to-morrow at 4.45 p.m.

BOLSHEVIKS IN LONDON.

There are at present 20,000 Bolsheviks in London, says the *Daily Mail*. Most of them are Russian and other aliens, and about a third of the total are British. The authorities are alive to the situation, and it is understood that proceedings are to be started against certain of the leaders. Bolshevism in England is not of the virulent type flourishing in Russia. It is a kind of "soft" Bolshevism, and its adherents are chiefly agitators who, in any circumstances, would be against authority. Lately, the recent "accidental" ambassador of the Bolsheviks, and every means in the power to spread Bolshevist principles in England and had a hand in some of the labour troubles.

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also
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entitled
"DO HUSBANDS DECEIVE?"

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"A DAUGHTER OF THE JUNGLES"
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IN SMART
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TURKISH, HUCKABACK AND LINEN.
RELIABLE QUALITIES.

INTIMATIONS

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY, (BARRIERS SECTION).

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on WEDNESDAY, May 7th, and on subsequent WEDNESDAYS, until further notice the following additional local trains will run between Kowloon and SHUM CHU:

Leave Kowloon	7.35 P.M. (stopping at all stations)
Arrive SHUM CHU	8.31
Leave SHUM CHU	9.05 P.M.
Arrive Kowloon	9.12
By Order,	
H. P. WINSLOW,	
Manager	[715]

Kowloon, May 5th, 1919.

Cables, Salinette, Bag, London. Code: A.B.C. No. 3.
J. W. BIGGS,
Enquiries for British Goods and Buying Agencies.

CAN OFFER IMMEDIATELY SOLID AGENCIES FOR VARIOUS COMMODITIES
REGENCY HOUSE, WARWICK ST.,
REGENCY ST., LONDON, W. 1. 601

WANTED.

ENGLISH LADY travelling to London per S.S. "NAUFRIG" would welcome from a fellow passenger, occasional help with one child eighteen months old. Terms to be arranged.
Apply—Box 604,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [694]

TO LET.

NO. 3 PATELL VILLAS, Hankow Road, Kowloon, containing 5 LARGE ROOMS with two Bath Rooms.
Apply—PATELL & CO.,
Princes' Buildings. [703]

PEAK HOUSE TO LET.

NO. 6 MOUNTAIN VIEW, Six Rooms and Furniture, June 1st.
Apply—DENNY & BOWLEY. [713]

TO LET (FURNISHED).

KOWLOON (Chatham Road) FIVE ROOMED HOUSE for 6 months from July.
Apply—JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,
Princes' Buildings, Hongkong. [704]

TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

NO. 10 MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK, from June 1st, 1919, in excellent condition.
Address—"A. B." Office.
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [669]

TO LET.

"DERRINGTON" No. 2, Peak Road, furnished from 1st June 6 Rooms and 2 Tennis Courts.
Apply—LINSLEY & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings. [613]

TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Room House at the Peak.
Apply—FROST SMITH, BETH & FLEMING. [552]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. [81]

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.
For particulars apply to—"K.Y.L."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [454]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HARBOR REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1918.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS

PRICE ————

"Daily Press" Office

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held on TUESDAY, MAY 13th, at 4 P.M. in the CHAMBER ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, 3, Queen's Road Central, for the purpose of nominating a Representative of the Chamber to serve on the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAKE.

Notice in writing of the names of candidates and of their proposals and credentials to be lodged with the Secretary at least 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the General Meeting.
By Order, E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary. [719]
Hongkong, May 2nd, 1919.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, May 17th, 1919, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st February, 1919, and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd May, to the 17th May, 1919, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. [590]
Hongkong, April 28th, 1919.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersecretary on WEDNESDAY, MAY 21st, 1919, at 11.30 A.M.
The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th May to the 31st May, both days inclusive.
Immediately after the above-mentioned Meeting the General Agents in pursuance of Article 17 of the Company's Articles propose to ask the Consulting Committee to sanction a call of \$50 per share in the shares held by members of the Company.
At the same time the General Agents will also, under Article 104 (p), ask for the sanction of the Consulting Committee to the payment of a Special Dividend of \$50 per Share (payable immediately after the call) out of the Reserve Fund.
Should these sanctions be obtained the Transfer Books and Register of Members will be closed for an additional 14 days, i.e., until and including the 4th June, 1919.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. [705]
Hongkong, April 30th, 1919.

G. R. R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918.
Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong and Hankow Roads.

Tel. K. 1. Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway Station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished, is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Outside under personal supervision of the Proprietor.
BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS. TERMS MODERATE.
Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—J. J. OXBERRY, Proprietor. [108]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

On WEDNESDAY,

May 7th, 1919, commencing at 3 P.M., at the Tai Koo Dock,

Five Boilers salvaged ex s/s "CHIYO MARU"

Diameter over all 18" 2"

Length 11' 6"

Four Furnaces

Weight about 55 Tons each.

Inspection orders on application.

GEO. F. LAURENT, Auctioneer. [681]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

AUCTIONS

A. G. DA ROCHA. AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.
FAVOURER with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), May 6th, 1919, at NOON, at Kwong Yu Chen, No. 304, Des Vaux Road West.
300 Bags of Antimony, about 300 piculs.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, May 2nd, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA. AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.
HAVING been FAVOURER with instructions from The Concerned will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 7th, 1919, at 2.30 p.m. No. 13, Cameron Road, KOWLOON.
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS OF BEAUTIFUL HOME,

consisting of:
Brass Bedstead, Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobe, Dressing Table, Couch, Arm-chairs, Carpets, Tables, Pictures, Overmantels, Glass and Crockery Ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Blackwood tables, Brassware, and Sundries.

Also:
1 Piano by John Broadwood and Sons (London in good condition).
1 Gramophone by Pathe-new.
50 Records and 1 cabinet.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, May 3rd, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA. AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURER with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, May 8th, 1919, at 1.15 P.M., at his Sales Room:
A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, comprising:
Blankets, Serge, Towels, Soap, Gramophones, Typewriters, Post Cards, Cameras, Brushes, Skates, and Sundries.

Also:
20 Dozen Lisle Thread Hose.
30 "tins American Cheese.
20 "tins Australian Cheese.
55 tins American Dyes in 4lb tins.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, May 6th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA. AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.

FAVOURER with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY,

May 10th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M.,

at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central,

(Old Post Office Building).
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

comprising:

Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chairs, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Brass Fenders, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Reception Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobes, Hat Stands, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Electric Reading Lamp, Cabinets, Bedboards and a long line of Sundries.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, May 6th, 1919. [184]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

On WEDNESDAY,

the 7th day of May, 1919, at 2 o'clock P.M.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

SITUATE AT

No. 3, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK HONGKONG,

With the furniture therein

IN ONE LOT

At their Auction Rooms in Des Vaux Road, Central.

The property, which has been newly done up inside and out, is fitted throughout with Electric Light, and can be inspected at any time.

The property consists of the piece or parcels of ground situate at the Peak, Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as SECTION "C" OF RURAL BUILDING LOT 18 and SECTION "B" OF RURAL BUILDING LOT 80 with the messuage and tenement thereon known as No. 3, MOUNTAIN VIEW (and as No. 34 Peak) held for the respective residues of two terms of 75 years each created therein by two Crown Leases dated respectively the 31st December 1883 and the 4th May 1888, together with the furniture therein.
Area—5,700 square feet or thereabouts.
Crown Rent—\$2.00 per annum.
The property is subject to and has the benefit of the right of way along the front of Mountain View Terrace.
Particulars and Conditions of sale may be had from—
Messrs. DENNY & BOWLEY,
No. 5, Des Vaux Road Central,
Vendor's Solicitors,
or from
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers. [680]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S DRY GINGER-ALE.

FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY.

Its "Dryness" is a feature which,

has helped to give this drink the

popularity it so well deserves.

Plats \$1.20 Per Dozen.

Splits 70 cts. "

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TEL. 438.

MARRIAGES.

HILLIARD—DAWSON.—At Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on April 28th, By Dean Walker, HUSBAND, DORRILL HILLIARD, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, youngest son of the late Mr. J. A. Hilliard, to CELIA MARIE DAWSON, eldest daughter of Mr. C. P. Dawson, Chinese Maritime Customs.

BIECH—MANN—ROBERTS.—On May 2nd, at St. John's Cathedral, R. BIECHMANN to CLARICE ISABELLA ROBERTS. [795]

SCOTT—WEDDELL.—On March 8th, by the Rev. H. Foster Pegg, M.A., GEORGE SPENCE, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. James Scott, Thundersley, to LAURA KATHARINE, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Weddell, London.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 6th, 1919.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.

It was, of course, a foregone conclusion that the Commission appointed to inquire into the responsibility for the outbreak of war would find Germany and Austria guilty. The evidence which has been published in support of this charge has been overwhelming, and there is no doubt that the Central Powers will have to pay the penalty of their wanton aggression under the terms of peace now awaiting their signature. The Commission has drawn up a list of thirty-two indictments of grave violations of the rules and customs of civilized warfare, as set forth in the Hague Conventions of 1864 and 1907, for which no excuse of serving a military object can be offered. We are further informed that the report gives opinions on the degree of responsibility of members of the enemy forces, including the ex-Kaiser, and also examines the question of procedure for the creation of a High Tribunal or Council. This statement is not very illuminating, but some light may be thrown upon it by referring to the findings of two of the three sub-commissions amongst which the work of the Commission was distributed. One of these was

charged with the task of considering the propriety of instituting prosecutions founded upon the commencement of war and the violations of neutral States. Its conclusions were that, strictly and technically, criminal prosecutions would be both anomalous and unnecessary, but that the whole conduct of those who planned the war was so outrageous that the Peace Conference itself might think it right to adopt special measures, and to create a special machinery in order to deal with them. The other sub-commission was concerned with the breaches of the laws and customs of war, and proposed, in addition to the jurisdiction of national courts, the constitution by the different Powers of a High Tribunal, which should not, in the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction, be blocked by any consideration of rank. If these recommendations have been adopted, therefore, we may hope, in the words of Mr. Lloyd George, that there will not be "one kind of justice for the poor wretched criminal and another for Kings and Emperors." It may be argued that there is no precedent in international law for taking proceedings against the ex-Kaiser and the small clique of officials whom he collected round him. The answer to this is that the most eminent jurists in France and Great Britain hold that WILHELM II. is legally and personally responsible for the war and the crimes committed by his armed forces. Apart from that, however, precedents in order to exist, must first be created, and surely there is ample justification for creating a precedent, if none already exists, in the present instance. It is not a question of showing any vindictiveness, but of safeguarding peace in the future by making the individual personally responsible for the awful damage of a wanton war of which he has been the author or the accomplice. The objection has been raised that, as it would be unjust to arraign the President of a Republic or the Constitutional Monarch of a democratic State for giving his formal sanction to an unprovoked act of war and impossible, in the alternative, to inflict capital punishment upon a whole nation it is, therefore, unfair to treat the Head of a more autocratic form of Government more harshly. To us it seems entirely a question of the degree of culpability; and in this respect there is likely to be a vast difference between a servant and a ruler of the people. Apart from the ex-Kaiser's own boastful utterances, it is a fact that, in the words of the Prussian Constitution, "The King alone possesses the power of the executive." The Ministers are the King's servants, not the country's. Again, in the German Reichstag the only Minister with any power is the Imperial Chancellor, and he is answerable only to the Sovereign. Though it is doubtless true that the German people approved of the Kaiser's policy in regard to the war that was the result of the training he had given them. If a democratically governed State is guilty of precipitating warfare the individuals who compose it are called upon to bear the sacrifice of life and limb, and in the event of defeat the "only condition" under which those who have been attacked can exact justice—they continue to pay the price of their criminal folly with the sweat of their brows. In the case of an Autocracy those who direct affairs generally escape the consequences of their own actions. It is for these reasons amongst others, that a Democracy is less likely than a military Autocracy to dissipate its energies in "bloated armaments" and to rush into unnecessary conflicts. Happily, absolute monarchs and dictators are fast disappearing, but as long as any remain in the world they must be made to realise that their responsibility is commensurate with their authority, for in no other way can free and peace-loving peoples be secured against their caprices and ambitions.

Mrs. W. J. Hinton left Hongkong on Saturday on the *Atsuta Maru*.
Hongkong has been declared an infected port by Shanghai on account of the prevalence of plague.
Mr. Lau-woon, a Hongkong merchant, has been elected a director of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company.
The case against the Chinese robber who is accused of murdering a *Lukong* in Des Vaux Road, on Sunday, has been remanded till next week.

Mr. F. Nightingale, Mrs. G. W. Gegg, and Inspector and Mrs. O'Sullivan were amongst those who left the Colony yesterday on the *Sura Maru*.
The hearing of the case against the Chinese who attempted to shoot four Indian constables at Kowloon, on Saturday, has been remanded till the 15th inst.
H.M.S. *Vinago*, a destroyer of a very old type, which has been stationed in Hongkong for some years, is to be sold by public auction in the near future.
Three men and a woman have been arrested in connection with the murder of a *Lukong* at West Point on Sunday evening. The funeral of the unfortunate constable took place yesterday afternoon.
At an auction sale of Crown land, held at the P.W.D., yesterday afternoon, Mr. Lo Tak Hing acquired the lease of 3,000 square feet of land in Nathan Road, Yaumatei, for 75 years for \$3,850, the upset price being \$3,800.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale left the Colony yesterday on the *Sura Maru*. He was seen off by a large number of friends at the landing jetty. There was much cracker-firing at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s office in the morning.
Mr. G. N. Orme, it is reported, is to be Director of Education, and will be succeeded at the Magistracy by Mr. R. O. Hutchison, formerly Superintendent of the Imports and Exports Department, who has just returned from Home.
Mr. G. T. Rapp, when called upon to act as a juror in a case in the Supreme Court, yesterday, was found to be absent. He was subsequently brought before the Chief Justice and said his absence was due to a slip of the memory. He was fined \$10.
It is announced that Ho Wing-ching has been appointed Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Military Government of the South-West. He is the son of the late Hon. Sir Kai Ho-Kai, of Hongkong, and is related to Dr. Wu Ting-fong, the Foreign Minister.

The Cherniavsky Brothers, who returned to the Colony during the week end, are leaving Hongkong to-day on the *Tenyo Maru*. On arrival at Vancouver, Mischel Cherniavsky, the "cellist," is to be married to Miss Mary Rogers, daughter of the late Mr. J. B. Rogers, one of America's "Sugar Kings."
Acting upon strong medical advice Dr. Landale, the Bishop of Victoria (Hongkong) sailed yesterday by the *Sura Maru* for Canada. He hopes to return to the Colony at the beginning of October. During his absence the Ven. Archdeacon Barnett will act as his Commissary. The Rev. A. D. Stewart, of St. Paul's College, will attend to all the Bishop's correspondence.
The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony during the week ended last Saturday:—Bubonic plague, 36 (30 deaths); cerebrospinal fever, 10 (5 deaths); enteric fever, 2 (1 death); small-pox, 1 (1 death); typhoid fever, 2. One typhoid fever patient was English. On Saturday two cases (one death) of bubonic plague were reported.
Mr. H. P. White, Mr. G. Grimble and Mrs. Grimble left the Colony yesterday on the *Sura Maru*. Mr. White is going Home, but Mr. Grimble and his daughter will stop in Japan and there await the *Empress of Asia*, on which they will return together with Capt. Eric Grimble, R.A.F., and Mrs. Grimble, who sailed from England for Hongkong soon after their marriage.
Commandatore Volpicelli, who has been Italian Consul-General at Hongkong, South China and Macao during the last twenty years, has recently been transferred to the Foreign Office in Rome. He is succeeded by Cavaliere E. Eles, LL.D., who has already assumed charge of the Consulate-General and will reside in Hongkong. The office of the Royal Italian Consulate-General is at Hotel Mansions (opposite the Post Office).
The *Tenyo Maru*, which sails North to-day, is carrying a full passenger list in every class. Amongst the Hongkong residents who are going Home on her are Mr. Andrew Forbes, Mr. R. E. O. Bird, Capt. G. G. Wood, Mr. F. J. de Rome, Mr. P. Birley Johnson, Mr. Charles Klineck (of the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co.) Lieut. F. C. Millington and Mrs. Millington, Mrs. Lee (of the Government Civil Hospital) and Miss Lee. Mrs. J. H. Taggart is going to Japan to meet her husband, who is returning to the Colony after undergoing a successful operation in Canada.
Addressing a farewell parade of the Volunteer members of the Shanghai Fire Brigade, Mr. E. C. Pearce, the Chairman of the Municipal Council, said the Volunteer Brigade had a record of more than 50 years, of which its members, past and present, had every reason to be proud, and for which the community were very grateful. With the growth of the city and the changed conditions, fire prevention and fire fighting, was now a very exact science and to meet present more exacting requirements and those of the near future, the community rely more fully upon a paid fire staff whose whole time could be devoted not only to the extinction of fires but to their prevention.

CABLES.

EARLIER CABLES

[THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.]

ITALY'S CLAIMS.
ITALIAN PREMIER'S COUNTER-PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, April 24th.

A communique from Paris dated April 24th, contains a summary of Professor Orlando's counter-proclamation.

In his proclamation, Professor Orlando says that President Wilson's attitude is an innovation in international affairs. Professor Orlando does not make any complaint about this, but says that the terms of President Wilson's proclamation have been applied hitherto only to enemy peoples.

Moreover, says Professor Orlando, the proclamation came while negotiations were proceeding. It was an attempt to place his Government in opposition to the people. In other words, President Wilson is treating the Italians as if they are barbarians, without a democratic Government.

Professor Orlando says that he has never denied the Pact of London, but submits that the Pact does not apply to Fiume.

Professor Orlando says that he bases his claim on the Fourteen Points, and he has discovered that those Fourteen Points have been elastic for every nation except the Italians. The Italian Premier emphasises that his claims are based on the Fourteen Points.

Professor Orlando then makes his statement in regard to Fiume, and ends by expressing his friendship for the American people.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, May 1st.

Messrs. Montagu & Co.'s report states that the fluctuations in the price of silver are wider this week owing to vacillation of the American exchange.

The Shanghai exchange has risen to 45, 11 1/2, per tael.

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, April 24th.

It is reported that General Luk Wing-ting has requested the Peking Government to appoint Chan Ping-kwan, Tuchun of Canton. The Peking Government has consented, and the Tuchunship of Canton will be changed as soon as the peace agreement between General Luk and Peking is signed.

COMPENSATION DEMANDED.
The American Consul in Shantien has notified the Tuchun that the Standard Oil Co. has suffered a loss of more than \$50,000 through robberies since the beginning of last year. The Company's cargo-junks, conveying kerosene to the interior, were plundered on more than twenty occasions. Not one of the cases has been discovered, nor has any arrest been made. The Tuchun is requested to pay compensation to the Company, as he is responsible for protecting foreigners and their property.

THE CEMENT WORKS.
The Civil Governor has denied that the Cement Works in Canton are to be sold, as reported, in order to repay a loan of three million dollars from the Taiwan Bank. The British Consul, who has made an enquiry into the matter, has ascertained that the Works have not been sold.

THE FUTURE OF TAIWANG.
Luk Ching-chang, the Peace Envoy to Europe, has reported that, in spite of the reasons submitted by him regarding the rights of China to claim Taiwan, it was decided that the place be supervised by the Powers. Another message states that the British, French and American Governments have proposed to leave China and Japan to settle the question. If any dispute arises, these Powers will intervene.

PEKING CABLE NEWS.
The Peking Government has decided to appoint Tuan Chi-jui and Luk Wing-ting to take charge of the demobilisation in the North and South respectively.

News from a Japanese source has been received in Peking to the effect that an attempt has been made on the American President's life. The report is unconfirmed.

The British Minister has notified all the Foreign Ministers, except those of the Allies, that no arms shall be sold to China while internal strife continues.

Tong Shun-yi has reported that the Shanghai Conference may be concluded early in June, if the disputes over the two Parliaments be satisfactorily settled.

HOWITT PHILLIPS COMPANY.

"DAMAGED GOODS."

There was a crowded attendance at the Theatre Royal, last evening when the Howitt-Phillips Company presented "Damaged Goods," the play based on Briceux's work dealing with the social evil. For some time the play was under the ban of the censor, but since this has been lifted it has been staged in all parts of the world and generally with the full acceptance and approval of the public. There are some perhaps who still hold to the opinion that the subject is not one suited to the theatre but these are probably in a minority. If good can be done by publicity there is no doubt that publicity should be given and certainly no objection can be taken to the manner in which the facts are made known in this instance. The play is by no means amusing. It makes no appeal to emotion. It is nothing more nor less than a scientific treatise in an unusual setting and its value lies in the tendency it may have to open the eyes of those who have been wilfully blind to evils which are known to exist but are not usually acknowledged.

In all probability the crowded house last evening was due to curiosity on the part of the public to witness a play which was for a period taboo. The satisfaction of such curiosity can have done no harm; it may possibly have had a good effect. The demand for seats was so great that it could not be entirely satisfied and the management, therefore, have decided to repeat the play on Wednesday in place of "A Pair of Silk Stockings" as advertised.

To-night the spy play "Seven Days' Leave" will be given.

QUEEN AND HOUSING.

VISIT TO BETHNAL-GREEN.

TALKS IN MEAN STREETS.

The Queen, having heard from the Mayor of Bethnal-Green of the conditions of the slum property in the Brady-street area, which the local authority is seeking to get removed, lost no time in going down to see for herself the condition of the houses which had been described to her. Nobody was told about the visit except those immediately concerned, but of course, her Majesty was promptly recognised by the residents, and was greeted with an affectionate welcome which evidenced the appreciation of the poor people of the interest which she is taking in them and their welfare.

His Majesty was accompanied by Lady Ansell and Mr. Harry Verney, and was received by Councillor Lieut. Colonel Lewis, the Mayor, from whom her Majesty received the original information. The Mayor presented the Town Clerk and the Mayor Inspector for the borough. The small party visited four of the cottages, and the Queen, with those in attendance, went on foot through some of the by-ways. The visit was paid on a favourable day, the weather being fine, and the conditions of squalor somewhat less apparent than on a dull or wet day. Her Majesty was quite favourably impressed with the cleanliness of the small houses which she entered. With regard to the sanitary arrangements the Royal visitor agreed that they were so inadequate as to be almost non-existent.

The Queen talked sympathetically with the women whose houses she visited, and, incidentally, she obtained confirmation in more than one quarter of the Mayor's contention that the question of rent is a great bugbear to most of these people. She asked one woman, for example, "Why don't you move to a better house?" and the reply was: "We would have to pay much more rent, your Majesty." In fact, it was apparent that, but for the conditions are, many poor people who have to submit to them prefer the discomfort to the inevitable raising of expenditure, which is already too much for their slender incomes. The Queen did not confine her inquiries to the houses visited, but stopped and talked with some of the residents in the mean streets, and asked many of them questions about their conditions of life, their incomes, their families, and so forth, and altogether, evinced the deepest interest and concern for the welfare of those whose surroundings have caused her so much commiseration and concern.

At the conclusion of the visit, which lasted about an hour, her Majesty had a rousing send-off from the Brady-street residents, and she thanked the Mayor and his companions for the object-lesson which they had given her.

ALL-AMERICAN UP-TO-DATE
MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

An event on Hongkong's theatrical calendar will be the engagement of Broadway's Musical Comedy Company, which will play here for a short season, commencing on Saturday, May 10th. The company is purely American and was organised by W. R. Barnard—who, by the way, is an Englishman—after months of careful searching in the United States for the right players, and his efforts have been very successful judging from the excellent newspaper criticisms the Company has received in Japan and China. There were record "houses" in Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking and Hankow.

Among the popular players of the company are: Willie G. West, Myrtle Dingwall, Wm. Horley, Robt. Yates, Pearl Jardine, Hazel Roy, Roy Hail, Ruby Franklin and others, who are all well-known American actors. The American picked Beauty Chorus is said to be the best group of singing and dancing lasses ever seen in the Far East. The scenery and costumes are a feature, and the comedies abound in wittiness, and the witty dialogue, catchy "jazz," and the varied variety of dances. The booking is now open at Moutrie's.

ADMIRAL SIMS'S FAREWELL.

WORK OF AMERICAN NAVY.

SIR DOVETON STURDEE'S TRIBUTE.

Americans in England gave a farewell luncheon party on March 14th at the Savoy Hotel to Admiral W. S. Sims, United States Navy. A large company assembled in honour of the distinguished sailor, the event having been arranged by the American Luncheon Club in London. Mr. John Blair Macauley presided. Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee and Admiral Sir Percy Scott sat at the right hand of the chief guest. Occasion was taken to present to Admiral Sims a valuable service silver plate, in token of appreciation by Americans in England for him, and for the services which he had rendered in the Great War.

The toast of "The King and the President" having been duly honoured. The Chairman gave the health of Admiral Sims, expressing gratification at the presence of so many British officers, who, though serving under a different flag, united with them in doing honour to their guest. Early in the war Americans in England thought they knew the enemy of mankind, and with poignant regret they realised that their countrymen at home did not then share their convictions. Things happened which proved that they in England were right in their estimate of the Hun.

They were exuberant when in the spring of 1917, America joined the Entente Powers in upholding the freedom of the world. Admiral Sims was among the first Americans to come over, and he had to synchronise the movements of the fleet he commanded with the much greater British Fleet. He transplanted into their minds and hearts the idealism of the American people, which he so fully comprehended, ingratiating himself with everyone with whom he came in contact, and all the time he had been an American—(cheers)—proud upon all fitting occasions to assert his Americanism. They admired the exquisite finesse with which he had performed his duty, and regretted that the intimate association of two years was drawing to a close. (Cheers.)

Admiral Sims, who was loudly cheered, returned thanks for the great tribute, due, he realised, to the position he occupied and the results which had been achieved by the American naval forces. He quite understood how intense had been the desire of Americans in England to get into this war, which they understood better than those across the Atlantic. Military men, whose business it was, understood the position in Europe long ago, and he need only recall an exceedingly undiplomatic speech which he himself made in the Guildhall eight or nine years back. (Laughter.) He now felt free to say, in connection with that incident, that before he left European waters he made an official report to his Admiralty, after intimate association with British naval and military officers, and in that report he stated that the concept of opinion appeared to be that the war could not be put off for more than four years. When as one of the first American commanders, he arrived in England, he realised that he was accepted by his countrymen there as a symbol of their aspirations and hopes, and it was his determination not to disappoint those aspirations.

His business had been to establish a policy, to get on with the war, to overcome difficulties, to smooth down friction, and to suppress personal ambition; and his watchwords were co-operation, consolidation and fighting. (Cheers.) From the moment that he landed in England he decided to brigandage the naval authorities thought, and the navy policy suggested they could find out by asking Admiral Sir David Beatty, Admiral Bailey, or any of the Admirals with whom they served. They had the same testimony from Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee—(loud cheers)—and they would value particularly the words of a man whose name would go down in history as having achieved one of the most brilliant actions in naval warfare. (Cheers.) The American navy had acquired the respect and the confidence of the Allies with whom they had worked—(hear, hear)—and in no small degree their personal affection.

The navy was on the lines of General Pershing's armies, just as much as were the railways and lorries behind them. Its relation to the army had been harmonious to the utmost degree, and there had been no friction or failure of co-operation. From his reading of naval history he thought this was the first occasion on which so much could truthfully be said. In the past, where combined operations had been carried out, the leading men in each service had spent their declining years in writing voluminous books explaining that it was the other fellow's fault. (Laughter.) Only those who realised what it was to handle large armies of untrained men and untrained officers, to create transport, to improve ports of landing, and to understand how great General Pershing's difficulties had been—difficulties which he had successfully overcome. (Cheers.) The naval problem was absolute simplicity compared with his. That should be known to certain people in the United States, who were now criticising General Pershing's small things barking at his heels. (Laughter.)

Now the war was won; the Hun was down and out. The United States Navy in Europe had done its part to the satisfaction of its Allies. (Loud cheers.) Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee, who was warmly received, recalled that twenty years ago he had himself commanded an Anglo-American force in the presence of the enemy at Samoa. Their flags, he felt convinced, must always be associated together to preserve humanity for the world. (Cheers.) Admiral Sims had given in winning the war. (Loud cheers.)

UNIVERSITY TEACHING.

STUDY OF GERMAN.

The Marquis of Crewe was the principal guest at a dinner of the Groupe Inter-Universitaire Franco-Britannique, held under the Chairmanship of the Marquis Imperiali (Italian Ambassador), at the Connaught Rooms. In June last the association was formed, for the purpose of promoting friendly intercourse between British and French university men and persons prominent in the worlds of art, literature, science, commerce, and industry in either country. Membership has since been extended to university men of other Allied countries.

The loyal toast embraced the King and the Sovereigns or heads of Allied and associated countries.

The Chairman expressed his appreciation of the work to which the association had dedicated itself. We had heard much of the ethical teaching of the German universities; the German had boasted of it. Although the Anglo-Saxon and Latin countries did not boast about their teaching, they had taught their youth to respect moral obligations, and he thought the triumph of that teaching had now been achieved. (Hear, hear.) He wished for the full success of the work the association had set out to perform. (Cheers.)

LORD CREWE'S SPEECH.
The Marquis of Crewe said the Allied nations had suffered so much in common, and had gone through so much together, that it was impossible not to expect the ties which now bound them together would continue in the future. In the Middle Ages there was a much closer association between the universities of the different countries than during the last few centuries. The scholar was then a scholar wherever he went, and was well come in a strange country. It was really only within the last part of the last century that we had begun to realise again how close and valuable a connection could be framed between the universities of the different countries. In England he did not think we had been particularly quick in grasping this fact, for it was only within the last three or four years that we had appointed a committee to inquire into the teaching of modern languages. The report of that committee was enough to bring a blush to the cheek of most Englishmen, because it stated in categorical terms how woefully behindhand we were in our knowledge of instruction in modern languages. Since then many of the British universities had shown commendable zeal, and he was glad to see that various persons had come forward and endowed professorships in modern languages at Cambridge and elsewhere.

Italian had been founded through an Italian gentleman who had spent a great deal of his life in England—(cheers)—and at University College, London, they had endowed, besides a lectureship, a professorship in Scandinavian languages. (Cheers.) There also, owing to the liberality of the London County Council, a professorship of Italian had also been founded. But no doubt a great deal more needed to be done, both in the interchange of students and in the visits of professors and teachers.

Whatever disgust we might, and did, feel at the attitude of the Central Powers during this war, there was the supposed, no reason why the children of our representative friendly races should not in time learn German, for the study of the best German literature, strictly limited as that was in quantity, if not in merit, in comparison with French, Italian, and English literature, yet he was not prepared to say that the German language ought to perish or die out in the way that German Kultur should. Proceeding, the noble marquis said the sympathy between Italy and England was of very long standing. They had never been opposed in arms in the whole course of history. (Hear, hear.) The study of Italian literature in this country had at times been far stronger than it was now, particularly in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. During the last fifty years, for one reason or another, Italian was not one of the languages usually taught to our children. He hoped the time might come when English students would again look to Padua or Bologna as they did at the time of the Renaissance. The more Italian students came to study at the English universities, the better we should be pleased. The two nations had, no doubt, something to learn from each other. (Cheers.)

been one of the greatest exponents of the unity of the two flags, and it was a happy choice that sent him to England further to stimulate that close alliance. The American and British Navies were the two great English-speaking navies; they understood the freemasonry and the courtesy of the sea. It was due to bad statesmanship in the past when difficulties had occurred. In 1917 the union of the American and British races in a definite object was cemented by the stupidity of the Germans, and it ought never to be broken. It was both peoples' boast that they were democracies. Exactly what democracy meant he did not know, except it was that a man had a right to be allowed to live freely, and to have the advantages of his birth. Like Paul Jones, whom we used to call a pirate, Admiral Sims had drawn up a memorandum on the duty of an officer. Both countries understood that to be to look after his men, and a thorough understanding of that essential was one of the many reasons why we had achieved victory. (Cheers.) Since he came to England Admiral Sims had been closely associated with the British Admiralty, attending the Naval Council, and giving to it the benefit of a fresh point of view. He thanked Admiral Sims personally for his always ready assistance and unfailing courtesy, and the American Navy for the invaluable assistance it had given in winning the war. (Loud cheers.)

DRAMATIC STORY OF

GERMANY'S FALL.

THE FINAL COLLAPSE.

[FROM LEONARD SPRAY.]

ROTTERDAM, March 25th.
What follows is a hitherto unwritten chapter in the history of Germany's defeat and ultimate collapse. Among other things, it disposes once for all of the fiction still promulgated in many quarters that the downfall was brought about by internal and subsidiary causes—in the last event the November revolution—and it provides conclusive proof that Germany's surrender was a direct result of the military circumstances imposed upon her by the Allies long before there manifested themselves the other conditions upon which the supporters of the old regime still lay the blame for the great catastrophe.

It will be remembered that in his recent speech of defence in the National Assembly, Erzberger stated that on November 10th a telegram was received from Great Headquarters telling the German Armistice Commission that, whilst seeking amelioration, they must in any event assent to whatever conditions Marshal Foch wished to impose—in effect, that Germany must surrender on terms. What Erzberger did not say—and what has up to now not been publicly disclosed—is that Hindenburg gave practically the same broad command, and in a peremptory form, as long previously as September 28th. In the early morning hours of that day, six members of the Reichstag each received a Government telegram despatched in the course of the previous night. This telegram instructed them to appear at nine o'clock the same morning at the Home Ministry in order to receive a confidential communication from the Government. The meeting accordingly took place. As will be seen from the account which follows, written from information supplied by one of those present, it was of the most dramatic and, for those who attended it, tragic character.

At the appointed hour there found themselves in the waiting-room of the Home Ministry, Count Westarp, of the Conservatives; Herr Stresemann, of the National Liberals; Herr Groeber, of the Centre party; Herr Ebert, of the Majority Socialists; and Herr Haase, of the Independents. All were equally and greatly surprised at finding themselves in such an exclusive assembly of party leaders. Significantly exclusive, for there were missing, and had clearly not been invited, such party magnates as Herr Heydbrandt, of the Conservatives; Herr Erzberger, of the Centre; and Herr Scheidemann, of the Socialists. It must be information of a truly extraordinarily confidential character which was to be imparted to such a small group, and yet a group representative of every party in the State.

A MOMENTOUS MEETING.
Whilst waiting to be summoned to the Ministerial presence, they feverishly discussed the probable nature of the communication. Little did they guess at the bombshell which was to be thrown into their midst, and it casts a penetrating searchlight on the degree to which even the responsible political leaders had been kept in the dark by the Military Command as to the true state of affairs to know that the worst thing they feared was an announcement that Austria was about to renounce her alliance. And not all of them believed it could be even so bad as that.

Into the room, laden with this atmosphere of suspense, there came one of the State Secretaries, who, after an embarrassed pause, exclaimed, "It is terrible! Although none knew exactly what the words implied, one of the party leaders said: 'But it had to come, and could only be a question of time.'"

"What do you mean?" asked the Secretary. "Why?" was the reply, "the defection of Austria."

"If it were only that," said the Secretary, and, sighing, left the room. Just afterwards the now terrified men were summoned into his private room by Herr Payer, Vice-Chancellor. They seated themselves around a table, and then the Vice-Chancellor, with an expression of deadly seriousness, and in sombre, almost solemn tones, said:

"THE WAR CANNOT BE WON."
Gentlemen, I have an extremely painful communication to make to you. The Army Command last evening informed the Government by telephone that it has come to the conviction that the war can no longer be won, and that we must, as speedily as possible—in fact, without the least delay—ask for an armistice."

The effect of these words was crushing. No one had contemplated the possibility of such a complete catastrophe. There was profound silence for a few moments. Then one of the six found his tongue, and, falteringly asked if the Government had not known earlier that things were taking such a course. After having made a terrible announcement, Von Payer had remained standing, with lowered head, and with fingers resting on the table, as if supporting himself by that means. When this question was put he slowly raised his head, and, looking at the questioner with mournful eyes, replied:

"No, the Government had no reason to suspect anything of the kind. The telephone communication of last evening was the first that the Army Command had said as to the fatal acuteness of the situation."

There was such hopeless dejection in the tone with which he uttered these words that no one present could doubt their truth. Another of the leaders then remarked, faintly:

"Then Alsace-Lorraine is gone."
"Yes, it is gone," affirmed the Vice-Chancellor. "And probably Posen, also?" queried another.

"Also to that thought must we try to reconcile ourselves," answered Von Payer, adding:

"On its own initiative, the Government has still done the following:—It has asked the Army Leadership to come to Berlin and explain exactly the position, and why it has come about so suddenly."

Such was the manner in which the German Government first announced Germany's defeat. As was betrayed by their individual demeanour, the effect on those to whom the announcement was made was given in winning the war. (Loud cheers.)

KING'S HOPES FOR THE

NATION'S FUTURE.

"STILL MUCH TO DO."

PROBLEMS OF THE NEW ERA.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and York, with a number of bishops, waited upon the King at Buckingham Palace on March 25th to present addresses from Convocation. It is interesting to note that this was the first occasion since 1911 on which Convocation had addressed the Crown. The ceremony took place in the Throne Room, where the King, attended by Mr. Shorte (Home Secretary), the Lord in Waiting, and the Equerries in Waiting, received his visitors.

The Archbishop of Canterbury read the Archbishop's address, and the King replied as follows:

"It gives me sincere pleasure to receive this loyal and dutiful address from your Grace and the bishops and clergy of the Province of Canterbury in Convocation assembled. I cannot look back upon the years which have passed since the last occasion on which I received such an address without recognising the heavy burden of private sorrow and national trouble laid upon this country as the result of the great war. I appreciate your reference to the long-continued labours of my beloved father to preserve peace among the nations. Those efforts have seemed for the moment to be in vain, being swallowed up in the most tragic and devastating conflict that the world has ever seen; but I hope and trust that, under the Providence of God, the deliberations of the Peace Congress may result in such an agreement as shall make it far more difficult in future for any nation to plunge the world into the horrors of war."

I share with you the hope that the signing of peace will be the prelude to a new era in the social life of this country. While we can look back upon a succession of reforms and improvements extending over many years, there is still much to do to bring the conditions in which the majority of the people of these islands work and live into harmony with their own desires; and with genuinely improved standards of health, education, and comfort, and the necessary opportunities for wholesome recreation. I am sure that the vivified public spirit which follows the war—a war which both in the battlefield and at home has drawn all classes into one—will be reflected in the activities of Parliament, of the Government departments, and of the local authorities, and I am equally confident that the ministry of the Church will always be directed towards a high conception and a faithful fulfilment of public duty."

I look forward with interest to the result of your labours in respect of the proposed modifications of the law relating to the conduct of Divine service. In this, and in kindred efforts, I am sure your object will always be to adapt the ministrations of the Church to the needs and opportunities of the time, and to recognise its living responsibility as the Church of the people. I believe that, as the era now opening seems to present problems, alike in religion and in social life, of wide range and great perplexity, your effort, as those of all right-thinking men, will be towards such settlement as will, by the blessing of God, increase the spirit of goodwill among men, without which no problem can be solved, while with it no difficulty is insuperable."

REPLY OF THE ARCHBISHOP.
In response to the address from the Northern Province, read by the Archbishop of York, his Majesty said:

"I am grateful for this loyal and dutiful address from your Grace and the bishops and clergy of the Province of York in Convocation assembled. I thank you for your expression of loyalty and devotion to the Throne and for the blessings which you call down on the labours incidental to it. Your congratulations on the victory which has crowned the efforts of my Army and those of our steadfast Allies are the expression of a feeling in which the whole nation can share. With true humility and with thanks to Almighty God for the victory, we may yet feel the thrill of a justifiable pride. The nation has been true to its past, as full of a spirit of invincible valour as ever, as firm and enduring as ever, in its refusal to see, in any temporary eclipse the complete overshadowing of the powers of right. The tragedy of innumerable homes broken, of innumerable families bereaved, testified to the strength and endurance of our consciousness of right in the struggle."

That the Queen and I have been permitted to take a part in the labours incidental to this struggle has been to us a solemn joy. If what we have been able to do has been, as I hope it has, a source of help to those engaged in fighting or working, or of consolation to those bereaved, we have been richly rewarded. I am grateful that through this trying period we have been granted the strength to labour and the sympathy that lightens labour. I join with you in thanks to God for the many mercies vouchsafed to this country, and in your prayers and aspirations for the future. I pray that all threatening perils may pass, and that the issue of the war may be for the British Empire, a people, strong, patient, at peace with itself and with all men; and for the world, the removal for long, if not for ever, of the impending fear of warfare and of all concerted violence."

appalling. Count Westarp, deathly white, sat motionless, staring at the King in an incredible spectacle. Stresemann bowed himself fairly well, but his hands resting on the table were shaking. The patriarchal head of the old, grey Groeber was sunk so low that his long beard spread half over the table. But, curiously enough, one of the six who seemed most shocked was Fritz Ebert—the Socialist who, a few weeks later, was to find himself President of the new German Republic. Huddled together, he stared into vacancy with frightened eyes, that seemed to be visualising all the coming terrors.

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OBTAINABLE FROM THE STORES.

THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND AND OTHER BATTLES.

[BY ARCHIBALD HURD.]

In his speech on the Navy Estimates, the First Lord of the Admiralty referred to the criticism that the war had a dead end without a victory by sea that fully satisfied national aspirations. There is, it is true, a tendency to discuss the first great naval action for a century as no self-respecting man in expansive mood in the smoke-laden atmosphere of a first class railway-carriage on his way to or from the City would debate a first-class football match, an important boxing competition, or the final of a golf tournament, if he possessed no knowledge of football, boxing, or golf. Naval warfare is—though it may seem preposterous to make the assertion—a matter of expert knowledge and experience. Naval science is always moving forward. It represents a far higher technique than land warfare, because it is more dependent in matériel, and matériel is continually changing. Those who practice it are usually the victims of what, for a better phrase, may be termed the "sporting instinct" of a sporting people. The popular idea of a naval battle is that the enemy must be "knocked out," and that, if this end is not attained in the measure anticipated, the British Fleet has failed. That attitude of mind has led to the condemnation of some of our greatest admirals; there has been a talk of impeaching Nelson when the French fleet for the first time escaped from Toulon unobserved; St. Vincent's career was torn to ribbons; Hawke had his effigy burnt in London; and so on. In the old sailing days, it was difficult to convince the average landsman that naval warfare was an expert matter, to which men devoted their lives; and now that the weapons have changed, and it has become even more technical—so much so that no one naval officer can grasp all its complications with the result that there are specialists in gunnery, torpedoing, engineering, mines, and signalling, visual and wireless—the difficulty has been increased a hundredfold.

CHANGES OF A CENTURY.

In the preface to his book on "The Grand Fleet," Lord Jellicoe remarks that, "while the principles of naval strategy are unchangeable, experience in war and changes in the weapons with which war is waged may profoundly affect the application of those principles." What does that statement mean? Apparently nothing, for we are advised to review the Battle of Jutland with Nelson's signal, "Close action," as our guide. But the words which Lord Jellicoe borrowed from Mahan do mean much. Nelson commanded ships built of wood, which did not easily sink; those ships mounted guns with a range of 400 to 600 yards, and very ineffective guns, for they differed little from those used in the chase of the Spanish Armada; every condition of battle was known; there were no mines or torpedoes, no destroyers or submarines. In those circumstances, it was common-sense tactics to get as close as possible to the enemy. Even then the injury inflicted was often inconsiderable, judged by the standards of modern times. The Battle of Trafalgar was fought at close range; not a single British ship was sunk; the number of our killed, wounded, and drowned amounted to 1,609; the French lost 4,333 men, including wounded, and the Spanish 2,000. The enemy lost no ships, except by surrender.

The Battle of Jutland was the first great naval action fought since the Battle of Trafalgar. The Spanish-American War was a minor incident, and the Battle of Tsushima happened under such exceptional conditions as to render it almost valueless as a guide in tactics, for the Russians were virtually beaten before a gun was fired. Between the Battle of Tsushima and the Battle of Jutland, naval science had made remarkable progress, and all that happened on the afternoon of May 31st, 1916, were uncertain. No one could prophesy with assurance what would happen—whether our heavy guns would out-balance the enemy's heavier armour; whether the importance we attached to primary armament—the 12in., 13.5in., and 15in. gun—would prove right; or whether the enemy's great development of his secondary armament—the 5.9in. or 6in. gun, in which he had a great advantage—would be justified; whether submarines, which appeared on the scene soon after four o'clock, would prove a decisive factor; whether the German policy of dropping mines from retreating ships would cause disaster, and so on. The Dreadnought and her sisters were built for the Battle of Jutland, and that action was to prove—so furnish the first practical proof—whether the theory of the British design was right or wrong, the fate of the British Empire hanging on the result. What was the theory of that design, which Lord Jellicoe, as a member of the Dreadnought Committee, assisted in evolving? It was based upon the knowledge that the torpedo had been developed into a long-range and accurate weapon—a range of four or five sea-miles in association with a remarkable degree of accuracy owing to the introduction of the gyroscope. Therefore the Dreadnoughts were built to fight outside torpedo range. It was known before the battle opened that the German ships carried more torpedo tubes than the British ships, and it was also known, so far as anything could be known, that the High Sea Fleet would be attended by a superior number of destroyers, apart from submarines. The Dreadnoughts were built to meet those conditions; they were armed with guns enabling them to fight at the longest range, whereas the Germans, possessing a greater number of less powerful guns, reinforced by an immense torpedo armament, desired nothing better than that Nelson's signal, "Close action," should be signalled from the British Fleet, signifying that they were evening, favourable for the use of the torpedo.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMAN DUPLICITY. KUHLMANN'S LETTER.

I am in a position to forward to you a very suggestive letter, addressed by Von Kuhlmann, at the end of January, to an important German notability, and to vouch for its authenticity (writes the special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in Paris):—

"Events are following the course foreseen in my letter of January 2nd. Then I told you that the sword of Foch had been sheathed. Henceforward we have nothing more to fear from France, and three new allies are joining us who are going to reinforce our Ukrainian and Bolshevik friends. Those three allies are, first, the ideology of President Wilson, which wonderfully helps us in our game, and helps the Bolsheviks too, who are our present allies outside Germany. Before long that so-called ideology will spread division among the foes of Germany, first of all among the Czechs, Poles, Italians, and Jugo-Slavs. Well, if we are not ungrateful we shall erect a statue to Wilson in our Wilhelmstrasse.

"Secondly, the delightful frivolity of the French, our good neighbours who, as was only to be expected, do not see anything to-day beyond recovering Alsace-Lorraine. In their satisfaction they overlook all that is happening in the East, they make light of the infiltrations of Bolshevism which have become noticeable elsewhere (long live Lorient, Lorient, Sadoul, and their friends); abandon to their fate those Poles who could have been so easily supported one month ago; and do not speak any more of putting under rigid control our works, our demobilisation, and our railways, as claimed by Foch at the time of the armistice. Long live the French spirit, my dear Gustave. Before 1928 we shall be in Paris, and in very favourable conditions.

"Thirdly, the ordinary ways of French diplomacy, which will pretend to be directing everything from Paris. Committees will be appointed by the dozen, which ne-ficheron rien (French words in the text), and fiery speeches will be pronounced. Everything in the ways of energetic decisions will be postponed till the following day. In the meantime the Bolshevik flood will rise and the Polish-Rumanian barrier will crumble down. In order to obviate it, committee of inquiries will be despatched to Princes Island. French diplomacy, slow and lovely as it is—I want to emphasise it—is the best ally of the German Empire, which will be re-established again more quickly than is generally believed. Bilow was right when he repeated, time after time, to Ebert, on December 24th, 'As soon as Foch shall have ceased to give his orders we shall get into our hands, little by little, all the trump cards again.'

THE ENEMY'S TACTICS.

Now that the enemy has been defeated, there is a tendency by its former champions and admirers to treat the German fleet as a thing of contempt. I have recalled that no ship—British, French, or Spanish—was sunk at the Battle of Trafalgar. Contrast that experience with the events on May 31st, 1916! What happened before Lord Jellicoe's battle-ships were in line of battle? At 3.45 Sir David Beatty opened fire at a range, not of 400 to 600 yards, but of about 18,500 yards. At four o'clock the *Indefatigable* was hit, afterwards to sink; at 4.26 disaster befell the *Queen Mary*; at 4.16 the *Defence* was hit by two salvoes and blew up; at about the same time the *Warrior* was mortally injured; at 6.24 the *Invincible* was destroyed; and several destroyers had also been put out of action. The British Navy had thus been deprived of three battle cruisers and two armoured cruisers, besides other units, involving a loss of 4,000 or 5,000 officers and men, before the British battle-ships had had time to form into line of battle. And before this movement was completed, the battleship *Marlborough*, leading the starboard wing division, was torpedoed—at 6.54 p.m. The value of human life was not less on that May 31st, 1916, than it was on October 31st, 1805, and yet, before Lord Jellicoe came into action we had suffered more than twice as many casualties as the British Fleet sustained throughout the Battle of Trafalgar—fought at close range.

The enemy held on at this period of the action in order to put to the test the principles inculcated by Grand Admiral von Tirpitz over a period of fourteen years, when he preached to German officers the advantages which he would give them of possessing superior torpedo armament. Action at closer range than torpedo range would have been to the enemy's undoubted advantage in the mist and smoke. After the deployment of the Battle Fleet, with guns effective at 20,000 yards, the *Iron Duke* was firing at the enemy at 12,000 yards, and the effective range of the torpedo tubes in the German battle-ships, apart altogether from destroyers, was 10,000 yards. Contrast the modern range with that of Nelson's guns, the famous "turn away" by the British Fleet of 1,750 yards, when the enemy made his torpedo attacks with his destroyers, was equivalent to a ship of the line of the early years of the last century opening the range a matter of forty-four yards! The so-called "turn away" covered a period of only ten minutes, when the enemy's torpedoes were all evaded—7.22 to 7.33. The Fleet at once returned to its original course, and then, so long as light continued, endeavoured to close the enemy, who, in the meantime, had raised a smoke screen to conceal his retirement.

A German officer has stated: "We were utterly crushed from the moment your Battle Fleet came into action," and all information since obtained from German supports that confession. If the light price paid in human life be a ground of condemnation, then unquestionably Lord Jellicoe stands condemned for all time, for he won the decisive battle of the Great War, as subsequent events have proved, saving the Empire and civilisation.—Daily Telegraph.

THE CORONET
TO-NIGHT at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

SMITH & BELLA JACKSON
Negro Comedians and dancers
also
A fine comedy film programme,
including
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
"CHAMPION CHARLIE"
HAROLD LLOYD
in
"LUKE'S PREPAREDNESS
PREPARATIONS"
ROSCOE ARBUCKLE
in
"THE ALARM"
and
SYD CHAPLIN
in
"GIDDY, GAY AND TICKLISH."
Booking at ROBINSON'S.

FOR NEW YORK
BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
S.S. "EURYBATES"
will be despatched for NEW YORK on Saturday, June 7th.
For Freight and further particulars, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BALATIA, AMERICA, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer
"DILWARA"
carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about MAY 23rd, 1918, taking Cargo for the above Ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel when available, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carriage Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
P. & O. S. N. Co.
Post Box 113,
22, Des Voeur Road Central.

SWAYNE & HOYT, INC.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN
and SEANGHAI

THE Steamship
"ELDORADO"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 8th May, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 8th May, 1918, at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents,
Hongkong, May 1st 1918.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM NEW YORK

THE Steamship
"CELTIC PRINCE"
having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being loaded at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, May 7th, 1918, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after May 6th, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
BERNARD, TOMES & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, May 1st, 1918.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR
STUBBORN COUGHS
BRONCHITIS
WEAK LUNGS
CATARRH
CONSUMPTION

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service runs JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LIANGCHOW"	On	8th May, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"BINKIANG"	On	8th May, Noon.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"RANCHOW"	On	7th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On	8th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"KWANGSE"	On	11th May, Noon.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHINCHUA"	On	13th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"FEAN"	On	14th May, 3 P.M.
MANILA, Cebu & ILOILO	"TAKING"	On	15th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On	15th May, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS, and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular cable service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow. For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents

Telephone 36

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"KAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY ... 9th May, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"EQUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.	May 31st, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	June 18th, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	July 16th, 1919.
S.S. "EQUADOR"	

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Children, and the attendance on passengers cannot be over-emphasized.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC COAST SERVICE, Ltd. For further information apply to the undersigned.

Telephone 41. COMPANY'S OFFICE: 1st Alexander Building, Canton Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NEURALIA	23rd May, Noon.	Mid. June	June.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	23rd May	11th June.

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

ARRATON APCAR ... end of May ... June

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	SHANGHAI Only.
DILWARA	19th May Daylight	
ARRATON APCAR	16th May	

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.
Agents.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU ... 12,510 Tons	16th May, at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 12,780 Tons	24th May, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, and KOBE	SHIDZUKA MARU ... 8,420 Tons	17th May, at Noon.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	AKI MARU ... 12,300 Tons	31st May, at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	KATSUMI MARU ... 12,000 Tons	13th May.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, KATSUMI MARU	KATSUMI MARU ... 12,000 Tons	End of May.
MALACCA & COLOMBO	KATSUMI MARU ... 12,000 Tons	End of May.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	TENZAN MARU ... 12,000 Tons	Middle May.

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C. SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and TOKYO.

Operated by the magnificent and speedily equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

Telephone 22 and 23.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	May 8th.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	May 23rd.
SIBIRIA MARU	20,000	May 24th, From YOKOHAMA.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	June 18th.
KOREA MARU	20,000	June 18th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,300	July, 15th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NERA" ... 10,000 Tons	On or about 12th June
MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIEPOT, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000 Tons	On or about 18th May

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building,
Telephone 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.	"AMUR MARU" ... Tuesday, 20th May.
"INDEX MARU" ... Monday, 2nd June.	
"AMUR MARU" call Marseilles.	
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.	"KASADO MARU" ... Friday, 9th May.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.	"HAWAII MARU" ... Saturday, 16th June.
BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.	"KASADO MARU" ... Friday, 8th May.
SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.	"SHISEN MARU" ... Thursday, 8th May.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.	"NANKIN MARU" ... Sunday, 10th June.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.	"AFRICA MARU" ... Thursday, 22nd May.
HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.	"DAITOKU MARU" ... Wednesday, 7th May.
JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.	"NANKIN MARU" ... Tuesday, 6th May.
KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.	
For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.	"BOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 8th May, at 9 A.M.
For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.	"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 11th May, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building,
Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.
"NANKING" ... June 18th, 1919.
"CHINA" ... July 2nd, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Ice House Street,
Telephone 1945.

